

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1111.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1863.

[VOLUME XVII.]

TO RENT,
My HOUSE and LOT,
PLEASANTLY situated on Shocke Hill, and on the direct leading by Col. Gamble's to the Armory. Possession given immediately.
William West.
April 23, 1863.

Discourse on Duelling.

ON Saturday the 4th of June, J. O. Gilvie will deliver in the Capitol, at half past four o'clock, the second and last part of his Discourse on Duelling, in which he will endeavor to place in a clear and striking light its complicated absurdity and atrocity, and to point out the most eligible and immediate means of effecting its abolition.
P. S. Occasional visitors will be admitted by paying three shillings for each ticket. No charge will be made for the admission of Ladies.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1863.
NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a sum of money at command, belonging to the estate of Reuben George, deceased, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any persons who may have just and legal demands against the estate: And notice is also given, that I propose to render an account of my administration to the court of Caroline, which will sit in October next, or as soon afterwards as circumstances will authorize, at which time I propose to give up all the assets which may be in my hands in such manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is also given, that this advertisement will be placed in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be set up against me, as administrator of the aforesaid estate.
REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r.
of Reuben George, dec.

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 12th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.
THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.
John Clarke.
January 19, 1863.

In the case of Thomas Hooper, late a bankrupt.

THE commissioners named and authorized in and by a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against the said Thomas Hooper of the city of Richmond, intend to meet at the Rising Sun Tavern in the said city of Richmond on Thursday the 30th day of June next, in order to make a dividend of the estate of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

RICH'D. DENNY, } Assignees.
CHARLES SPENCER, }
Richmond, May 19, 1863.

Just Received,
A consignment of first Quality
IRISH LINEN.
S. P. Braddick.
May 2, 1863.

NOTICE.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
Adams and Fisher,
WAS on the 15th of last month, dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having claims against that concern will apply to James Fisher for settlement; and those indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.
RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.
Richmond, April 4, 1863.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchased the stock of goods belonging to Adams and Fisher, intends carrying the business on for his own account. The assortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

JOCKEY CLUB.
THE delinquents of the late Jockey Club are hereby informed, that the Lists are left in my hands for collection. The gentleman who is entitled to them has requested me to give notice in this way one month, and afterwards to publish the names of those who may be delinquent.
AUG. DAVIS.
May 14, 1863.

REAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber is authorized to sell the following LANDS, viz. One tract containing 390 acres, on the waters of Rockfish River, in Amherst county, about eight miles from the town of Warminster, on James River. One other tract, adjoining the above, containing 391 acres. Much the greater part of these lands are unenclosed. One half acre Lot in the town of Charlottesville, Albemarle county, unimproved. One other half acre Lot in said town, on which there is a convenient store-house and small garden. Reasonable credit will be given if required, and great bargains given, as the purchasers are anxious to effect a sale. Mr. Hodson Martin, jun. who lives near the lands in Amherst, will show them to any person willing to purchase them, and the subscriber may be seen by any one willing to purchase at his house near Charlottesville, or at either the courts of Albemarle, Amherst or Fluvanna.
BENJ. BROWN.
May 14, 1863.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice assortment of

IRISH LINEN;

Also, a few bales of best

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.
May 14, 1863.

To be Sold,

On Saturday the 18th of JUNE next, the premises, to the highest bidder, about

1400 Acres of Land,

Belonging to the estate of Ann Rose Robertson, deceased.
THIS land lies on the waters of Difficult Creek, one mile from Bibb's Ferry, on the main road leading from the upper parts of North Carolina to Petersburg and Richmond: The land is well adapted for the culture of tobacco, corn and wheat, remarkably well timbered and watered; an excellent stand for a store or tavern. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand; the balance in three equal annual payments. The land will be divided into small parcels for the accommodation of purchasers, if required.
John Clark. } Ex'ors. of A. R.
Henry E. Coleman, } Robertson.
May 6, 1863.

I SHALL be obliged, very shortly, to leave this state for a few months. Should any persons having demands against me, wish to have them previously adjusted, I shall be glad if they will bring them forward immediately for that purpose.
As the patronage I have received, from my friends and the public, since my commencement in business, has fully equalled my most flattering expectations, I beg leave, with due tenderness and respect, to offer in return my most grateful acknowledgments.
During my absence, Mr. William H. Fitzwhyllion will receive and pay money, and settle all outward transactions and accounts, in my behalf. The business of Book-Binding, in all its various branches, will be carried on by Mr. Samuel Combs, who will execute all orders with promptitude and fidelity.
There is now on hand, and will be constantly kept up, a complete assortment of STATIONARY, and of all kinds of blank and ruled BOOKS, used in mercantile, legal and private business.
John Pinfrey.
Richmond, May 18, 1863.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late William Ludwell Lee, Esq. of Green Springs, James City county, state of Virginia, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have any claim on the estate, will be pleased to transmit the same to me, properly authenticated, that payment may be made.
William Hodgson,
Acting Executor.
Alexandria, District of Columbia,
April 14, 1863.

I INTEND to set off from here the 8th or 9th of June for the state of Kentucky, and expect to return here again by the 10th of August. Any person having business with me in my absence, are requested to apply to my son, Bowler Cocke.
BOWLER COCKE.
Turkey Island, 25th May, 1863.

Richmond, May 30th, 1863.

I INTEND shortly to the state of Kentucky; and to return in the month of September next.
Wm. FLEMING.

1300 Pieces of

NANKEENS

FOR SALE.—Apply to
JOHN HENRY.
Richmond, 10th May, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons having claims against the Estates of William Giles, deceased, and James Abbott, are directed to bring them in against the next Quarterly Hustings Court.
By order of Court,
JAMES WHITEHEAD, Adm'r.
May 17, 1863.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, for READY MONEY, at the Eagle Tavern, in the City of Richmond, on Monday the 6th day of June next,

Tract of Land in the county

of Hanover, containing by estimation 428 acres, conveyed by Edmund Hawkins, and wife, to John Taylor Griffin, and by him to Robert Morris. Also, a LOT on the Main-street in the city of Richmond, opposite Mrs. Couch's tenement, and near to the courthouse, extending 19 feet front, and 168 feet back; and distinguished by the commissioners appointed to sell the public property, by numbers 2, 3 and 4. There is a large wooden building on the premises, divided into three tenements. Also, six full and complete SHARES in the James River Company, and one SHARE in the Dismal Swamp Company, all standing in the name of Robert Morris.

Robert Pollard,
Commissioner.
Richmond, May 12, 1863.

MANIFESTO.

Inserted in the Hamburg Correspondent, of the 30th ult.

AT THE DESIRE OF THE FIRST CONSUL.

"For several months past, a Paper-war has been carried on between the French and English Journalists and Pamphleteers. This was in a manner the last dying ember of an extinguished conflagration; the last confirm of a despairing faction; the nourishment of pitiful passions, or of hungry Scribbles. The French Government was, therefore, not disposed to consider it as a matter of importance. Although some difficulties prevailed, with respect to the complete execution of the Treaty of Amiens, yet France relied on the justice of Britain, and employed herself exclusively with the restoration of her Colonies. Trusting in the sanctity of Treaties, she dispersed the remnant of her Maritime power, which had been sacrificed to the English fleet.

"Suddenly appears a solemn Message from the Cabinet of St. James's, and informs all Europe, that France is making immense preparations in her harbours and in those of Holland; a proposal is made in Parliament, to grant extraordinary means of defence to the King of England, such as are consistent with the security of the British Empire, and with the honor of the three Crowns. The sudden appearance of such a message renders it doubtful, whether it is the effect of Treason or Insanity, or of Imbecility. If, on the one hand, we cast a view on the ports of France and Holland, where we discover naval armaments consisting of a few ships of the line and some frigates, destined for different Colonies; and on the other, contemplate the harbours of England filled with a formidable Naval Power, we are tempted to believe, that the Message of the King of England implies merely a coarse irony, if this force were not unworthy of the majesty of Government. On considering the influence of Factious, in a Country boasting of its Liberty! It may be supposed the King of England has only yielded to weakness, if weakness were compatible with the principal qualification of a King—

consequently there remain no other rational motives than those of dishonesty; of avowed enmity to the French nation; of Perjury, and a desire of publicly violating a solemn treaty, in order to retain advantages, the renunciation of which is demanded by the honor of France, and by the faith of the Treaties.

"On reading the Message, we believe we exist in the times of those Treaties which the Vandals concluded with the degenerated Romans; when power supplied the place of Public Faith; when the enemy to be assailed was previously calumniated with Armed Precipitation. In the modern state of civilization, there is a respect which a great Monarch, a polished people, owe to each other; even though it consisted only in finding a reasonable pretext for an unjust War. But here every thing is fictitious, clumsy, unjust; eternal warfare will follow a shocking War; the more unjust the attack, the more irreconcilable must be the hatred.

"Such a piece of news will doubtless excite the indignation of Europe. Whilst Englishmen themselves, who are not completely dazzled by national pride, sigh on this occasion! the Times calls the peace of Amiens an Armistice, and published the most bloody satire on the Government which it defends; the sudden fall of the Public Funds is the first omen of those calamities which may follow the violation of all the social rights.

"The French are rendered indignant, rather than terrified, by English menace. Their defeats have not reduced their spirit, nor have their victories contributed to their effeminacy: in a war apparently endless, they have seen all Europe conspiring against them. Their perseverance, their bravery, and the dextrous activity of their government, have terminated that contest. This war would have a different object. France will fight for the liberty of the Nations of Europe, and for the sanctity of their Treaties; and if the English Government wishes to render it a National War, it may easily happen that their naval power, now so formidable, might be unable to decide alone (single-handed) the fate of England, and to ensure her victory.

"The French, supported by their just cause, and being powerful from the confidence which they repose in their Government, are not deterred by new expenses, and new sacrifices, which this War will necessarily occasion: their system of finances, more simple and less pompous than that of London, is the more secure; all their strength lies in their soil and in their courage.

"On the first publication of the English Message, the views of the world were directed to the Cabinet of the Tuilleries; the least movements of it obtained a character of importance; the most indefinite expressions were caught with avidity. Each expected with impatience the Assembly appointed for the presentation of strangers, which occurs on one of the Sundays every month, at the Drawing room of Madame Bonaparte; each was prepared to draw from it conclusions in his own way. It was splendid as usual. The First Consul, who appeared on this occasion, said on entering the room, to the English Ambassador, who stood at the side of Count de Markoff:—'Now we have been fighting for twelve years, a storm appears to rise in London, and they are inclined to fight twelve years longer. The King of England says, that France is making immense naval preparations; he has been led into error. In the French ports, there is not a single armament of any consequence; the whole fleet has sailed for St. Domingo and the Colonies.—With respect to the ports of Holland, which are likewise quoted in the Message, there is only one armament under the command of General Victor; and all Europe knows its destination to be Louisiana. The King further observes, that differences prevail between the Cabinets of Paris and London. I know of none. It is true, England ought to evacuate Malta; and Malta has not been evacuated; and his Britannic Majesty is bound to that effect by the most solemn Treaty ever concluded, there can be no doubt respecting the speedy evacuation of this Island. Is it intended to intimidate the French People by warlike preparation? Is it possible to kill, but not to intimidate them?'"

"In the course of the assembly, when the First Consul again approached Count de Markoff, he said to him in a semilaudable voice, 'The English Ministry

wish to retain Malta for seven years longer: such a proposal was insulting, and no Treaties ought to be concluded, which was not intended to fulfill."

[The remainder of the conversation relates to the Duchess of Dorset, exactly as it was represented in the English papers, excepting the following clause:]
"If it should prove to be true that we must have WAR, the responsibility will exclusively fall upon those who deny their own signatures; because they hesitate to fulfil Treaties which they have concluded." Those of the First Consul require no commentary: they sufficiently explain the present opinion, his past conduct, and his resolution for the future. It is only necessary to compare them with the procrastinations, the duplicity, the intrigues, and the Message of the English Government, in order to decide on the justice of the dispute."

LONDON, April 7.

M. Bastide, Banker, of the French Government, arrived on Saturday in town, with two of his chief clerks. It is said he comes on financial business with our Ministers—perhaps His Consul-General Holnsey, (as M. de Harcourt calls him) wishes, in order to avert the calamities of war, which Republican insolence has provoked, to pay part of the immense sum, which France owes us for the trouble of taking and maintaining her prisoners before the late truce took place.

We received yesterday morning, the Moniteur of the 3d of April. It brings no news: the French Funds are 53 3/10. We have received Papers from America to the 8th March. The United States, it is evident, are likely to assert their right to the free navigation of the Mississippi, with the greatest activity and vigour.

By letters received yesterday from Paris, we are informed, that the whole City and even the Consular Palace itself, are placarded with the following words: "Point de Paix—Point de Consul." "No Peace—No Consul."

By a Gentleman who left Helvoet, on the 21 of April, at 2 o'clock, we learn, that 13 American transports and some French frigates were then there, for the purpose of conveying the army band on the Louisiana expedition.—They were all embarked, and only waiting the arrival of General Victor, the Commander in Chief. The next morning a little way at sea, we heard the guns fire, which was to announce the General's arrival, and passed through a squadron of English frigates that were waiting to intercept the expedition. Through the same channel we hear, that the French army had actually entered Holland, alledging as an excuse that England had retained the Cape of Good Hope.

The Chief Consul, though he has not suffered the MONITEUR to take any notice of his Majesty's Message, and the preparations in the ports of Great Britain, sent some weeks ago directions to his Minister at Hamburg, Reinhard, to cause a Declaration or Manifesto to be put in "The Hamburg Correspondent," a paper of great circulation and celebrity. The Manifesto was shown to the Censor of the Press, who found it so full of indecent invectives against England, that he struck out several of the passages. The rest was inserted as an article said to have been extracted from the BULLETIN DE PARIS, in which, however, it had never appeared. The French Minister, highly incensed that the paper had not been inserted entire, insisted upon its being published as he had delivered it to the Editor. A threat was held out, that he would quit Hamburg if his wishes were not complied with.—The affair was referred to the Senate, and an extraordinary meeting was held, which lasted four hours. The Russian and Prussian Ministers were consulted, and at length the Manifesto was ordered to be inserted in its original form.

LONDON, April 11.—"Moore troops are on their March for Holland, and increased activity prevails in the French ports. At Havre, at Honneur, and at Cherbourg, ships are fitting out. At the latter place 600 persons, condemned to the galley, are employed on the works of that port.

APRIL 21.—In the city the prevailing opinion seems still to be in favour of peace, as our readers will see by the prices of stocks. At one o'clock the three per cent. consuls were at 67 7/8 for May accounts, and at 67 1/2 for Money.

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1803.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sch. Sally, Toby, Woldoborough, New-York.
W. Return, Travess, New-York.
Address, Church, Do.
Sally, Dickey, Philadelphia.
Samuel, Smith, New-York.
Friendship, Dennis, Norfolk.
Sloop Sophia, Cadworth, Dighton.
Amity, Fall, Philadelphia.
Sophia, Gray, Norfolk.

—CLEARED—

Sch. Lydia, Coulk, Baltimore.
Pearl, Thompson, New-York.
Hope, Geer, Do.
Sloop Almira, Mann, Boston.

Concerning New-Orleans, Algernon Sydney, Madison, &c.

The subjects which were discussed by one of our correspondents, under the signature of Falkland, some time ago, have been noticed by a writer who has appeared in the National Intelligencer, and also in a pamphlet, and calls himself Algernon Sydney. He appears to have taken up many of the same ideas which were enforced by Falkland. The difference between them is, Algernon Sydney has written a volume instead of an essay; a dull heavy column instead of a paragraph; a paragraph instead of a sentence; and a sentence instead of a word. They who have pen, ink, paper and time, who understand the rudiments of our language, and possess a moderate share of industry, may, by such means, write books, pamphlets and essays; but who will read them—or, having read them, will burthen their memories with such trash?

There are many people who pretend to say that these essays have come from the pen of Mr. James Madison. We deny it; and we deny Madison, even if he were to try, to produce such performances. Let any one read the resolutions of the Virginia assembly for the year 1799.—Let them compare the elegant and perspicuous style of those resolutions with those of Algernon Sydney, as the writer calls himself. Madison, by his elegance and eloquence, almost persuades you to adopt his opinions, though you know that they are erroneous; while Algernon Sydney benumbs and inclines you to sleep over a subject confessedly the most important, which has for some time agitated the councils, and regards of this country.

But if there should be any who distrust this broad condemnation, who wish a minute exposure, who will persist that the author of these verbose essays is the same who was the author of the resolutions, he will willingly and promptly relinquish his opinion, if he will peruse with attention the performances of Algernon Sydney, and then read those resolutions. The first almost compels you to reject a self-evident truth; while the other almost persuades you to adopt his arguments, though you know that they are fallacious and delusive. The first is repulsive and monotonous; the second is pleasing; it is fascinating; its eloquence will almost induce you to exclaim, as Festus did to Paul, "almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." Such is the epitomized contrast of these performances, that Mr. Madison, as we believe, will not thank any one of his admirers who shall insist that he is the author of Algernon Sydney. The accusation is made by them and not by us.

It is however a matter of no kind of consequence to us, whether Mr. Madison, Mr. Lincoln, or Mr. Any-body-else, is the author. If we should consider Mr. Madison to be the most profound politician, the most enlightened scholar, the most correct writer, yet if he should publish essays which deserved criticism and condemnation, they ought not merely because they were his, to escape it.—We now allude to him as a man of letters. As a politician, he is too theoretical, too versatile, too feeble, and too easily duped, to merit the high office and high consideration which he holds.

To make a full criticism upon the performances of Algernon Sydney, it would be necessary to write another volume.—It would be far easier and cheaper to epitomize and abridge them, or perhaps to extract the few scattered truths which they contain, and leave all the rest as rubbish. Truth and virtue do not require many ornaments to bring them into notice. They can always speak for themselves. But when it is designed to deceive and allure, every artifice is practiced. Does Algernon Sydney mean to deceive? I will not say yes, because Madison has sense enough to know that the essays, tiresome as they are, do not contain the whole truth. Madison could have presented the subject in a plain,

candid, perspicuous and impartial style. Does any body say that Algernon Sydney has done so? We are sure that Mr. Madison neither cannot nor will. If he is the author & does not repent of the time which has been mispent, he will at least regret the loss of literary fame. If he should succeed to hoodwink the public, he will not be able to chace the consciousness from his mind. But a spirit of enquiry has gone forth. It will not now be stooped, though all the Jeffersons, Madisons, Gallatins and Leclercs should stand in the way, and though they should bring to their aid all their hypocrisy, all their eloquence, all their jargon, and all their nonsense. The reader must not suppose that these epithets are to be applied in the same order in which the names stand. If he should, let it be remembered that the application is made by him and not by us. As this as may, let it be remembered that we do not mean to ascribe to either of the parties the immoderate description of talents which qualifies him to fill the high office which he holds. Madison has heretofore had great credit; but if he chooses to implicate himself with intriguers who look more to their own popularity than to public weal; if public discontent and expulsion should follow, Mr. Madison will find that his good name and former high honors will not save him from destruction.

It is evident that many things have occurred since the elevation of the present rulers which of common sense and candour can justify. Why is Madison silent? This is the first time the question has been asked.—Let Mr. Madison take care that it shall be the last. "Tell me your company, and I'll tell you what you are," saith the proverb. In less than two years this will be repeated to Madison by innumerable tongues and pens, with terms of reproach and invective, which his sensibility will not be able to withstand. Let him then array himself in the garments of truth; let him lay down the paltry honors of his station; let him erect the banners of truth and public justice, and he will find much higher gratification in the plaudits of all mankind, much greater joy in the meritoriousness of his conduct, than in the littleness of preserving his political consistency. It requires but a single effort. Let the Rubicon be crossed, and leave the rest to fortune and to fate. Who will attempt to describe the boundless joy which would succeed such a reformation? Then indeed all mankind would with equal justice and gratitude say, "Behold the amiable and virtuous Madison." On the other hand, if he pushes himself into the jaws of destruction for the pitiful motive of preserving what is called political consistency, he may most surely expect, before it be long, a solemn and everlasting dismissal from the esteem and confidence of his deluded countrymen. He is now on the edge of a precipice; let him pause. And though Jefferson and his men Gallatin and Duane, are or may be damned to everlasting fame, the doors of forgiveness and the attributes of mercy are yet open for Mr. Madison. Yes, it will not be forgotten that he was one of those who wrote those luminous essays subscribed "Publius," which warned his countrymen of the dangers of disunion, of the terrors of anarchy, of the necessity of a well organized and well executed government. Hence it is, that while we condemn what exists, while we pity all that remains of this mighty political Colossus, while we are ready to cover him and his misdeeds with the mantle of mourning and sorrow, we ought not to forget that public justice and the high attributes of truth have demanded this plainness—this candour—this public declaration concerning a man who once stood high on the list of political worthies.

We began with Algernon Sydney, and we shall close with Mr. Madison. We wish it may be the last time which duty may compel us to advert upon the political character of the latter. We take it for granted that the extraordinary occurrences which daily happen cannot meet the approbation of Mr. Madison; and we are at a loss to find motives which can induce him to lend them the influence of his name—the weight of his popularity—and the countenance of his presence.

A London paper of the 10th of April states, that general Bournoville, the French ambassador at Madrid, has demanded a supply of money from his Catholic Majesty, on the event of a war with England.

A Dutch squadron, under the command of admiral Hartsink, destined for the Mediterranean, is in readiness for sea.

A passenger in the ship Iris, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, informs, that the arrival of Mr. Monroe in France, was announced in a London paper of the 25th April.

Capt. Folger, also arrived at New-York, says, that he left Havre-de-Grace on the 12th April, and that Mr. Monroe, our Ambassador to France and Spain, was landed from the Richmond two or three days before he sailed, in good health.

The United States frigate Constitution, now lying in Boston harbor, is ordered to be fitted for sea immediately. She will be commanded by Capt. Preble.

A maritime expedition is fitting out at Petersburg in Russia, at the expense of American merchants, and it is to proceed from the Cape of Good Hope to Kamtschatka. It has for its object to establish an exchange between the productions of Siberia and those of China.

The number of inhabitants in the colony of Havana, amounts to 257,000 free men, 495,000 slaves. The products for exportation are, 98,000 casks of sugar, from 4 to 500 hundred wt. each; 100,000 bales of leather; 20,000 cwt. of snuff; 20,000 cwt. of tobacco in leaves; 9000 cwt. of coffee; 6000 cwt. of wax; 1500 cwt. of cotton; 500 cwt. of balsom 60,000 hogsheds of molasses, and 19,000 hogsheds of rum.—The royal revenue drawn from this settlement by his Catholic Majesty, amounts to not more than five millions of piastres. In Caracas, Terra Firma, and Benzuela, the population amounts to 37,000 freemen and 126,000 slaves; 135,000 Indians were subject to the Spanish Government, not including the freemen in the great deserts.—The produce of sugar amounts to 15,000 cwt. for home consumption, and 80,000 cwt. of cocoa, for exportation; 3000 cwt. of cotton; 700 cwt. of coffee; 5000 cwt. of snuff; 150,000 bales of leather; 18,000 cwt. of good indigo, and 120,000 do. of bad, besides 20,000 horses.

A person died lately in Manor-street, Dublin, who had always appeared in the dress of a male. This man, however, was found to be a woman—and, what is a little extraordinary, four bastard children had been sworn to the deceased as their father!!!

BENJAMIN CONNET, who committed the aggravated robbery on Miss McDowell, in Pennsylvania, in March last, was apprehended about the first of May last, in Upper Canada. He was conducted back through the western part of this state a few days since. The above may be relied on. The circumstances of his apprehension were peculiar; and well high proved fatal to Connet. [N. Y. Mer. Adv.]

Extract of a letter from an officer on board one of the French Transports, dated Havre, April 6.

"It is with pleasure I sit down to inform you, that we are still here, and from present appearances will remain some time; for there is an English squadron cruising off here to intercept the expedition, and it appears that the English are determined the French shall not get possession of Louisiana. We have had the Troops on board this fortnight, and ready for sea; but we are in expectation the Troops will be disembarked in a day or two, as this and the neighbourhood is to be garrisoned with 15,000 French Troops. If we are so fortunate as to get clear of these fellows, we shall go immediately to St. Petersburg, and from there proceed to Philadelphia.

Progress of truth.—What is democracy? A system of falsehood. How has it prevailed? By the disciplined spirit, the hardy and incessant exertions of its followers. To what is democracy opposed? To those real republican principles of Washington, known by the name of federalism. If democracy is falsehood, and it is opposed to federalism, then federalism must be a system of truth: And shall it be denied that the same of zeal and pains which has made falsehood triumphant, if honestly employed in disseminating truth, must necessarily in a reasonable time raise up truth again on the ruins of falsehood, or Federalism on the ruins of democracy? Surely no: corrupt and degenerate as men are, they have not yet arrived to such a state of baseness as to love vice or to follow it for its own sake, when it leads to the certain destruction of all their interests and enjoyments. It follows then of course, from the natural order of things, that democracy, which is not only political wickedness, but a sort of wickedness yielding no profit to the people whose liberties and happiness it threatens, can not long resist the weight of talents and character in the opposite scale, if its exposure is only continued with vigorous industry and perseverance. There is indeed no alternative between this mode of conduct and tame submission. The democrats will never be satisfied while the name of federalists exists; and, unless the federalists will quietly submit to their own extinction, they must strain every nerve to put

down the great common nuisance. They are in the situation of a man meeting a highway robber; they must give up their all at once or resolve to subdue. Their enemies will allow of no quiet medium, and no choice is left but that of servitude or empire. It is again and a very pernicious notion which some people entertain, that democracy is to be appeased by half-way concessions, that any moderation on our part short of passive obedience can ever glut its appetite. Such people know nothing of the essential character of the system they talk about, and their idle imagination serves only to deaden the active patriotism of their neighbours. Let us then never by word, by deed or in thought countenance this notion. Let us but be true to the high cause in which we are concerned, and it is as certain as the relation between cause and effect, that federalism must again succeed. That its fortitude has been put to severe trials we will grant; but moralists teach that without trials in this life human virtue can hardly shew itself: And shall we make a willing sacrifice of our beloved country, because it requires some trouble & struggles to save it? Away with "such a feeble temper." Averse as the federal Fortune has been, there is yet no reason for despondency. Let it be remembered, that although the democrats have had all the patronage and the weapons of government in their hands for more than two years, the growth of their influence is evidently stopped, and that the people seem already to have said unto them—"Thus far shall you go, and no farther"—This being the case, the increase of our adversaries being arrested, a very considerable point is now gained: For the nature of democracy is to be ever restless, it is like the tide, it cannot remain still, if it does not flow it must ebb, if not permitted to advance forward, as Paddy Cleetham says, it must inevitably "advance backward." It may indeed have an occasional rise, such as we see for a moment accidentally produced in retreating waters; but we calculate with confidence hereafter on its continual depression. The prospect around us is encouraging, and with new hope ought to inspire new activity. Even in the great camp of the bee, our friends are beginning to muster strong. In the last Congress, there was but one federal member from Virginia; and the General Assembly of that State so laid off the districts as they thought would exclude any more. Yet in spite of all this, there are now four federalists from thence elected into Congress. In the City of New-York, where at the last contested election in 1801 the democrats elected their candidates for the legislature by a majority of 1483 they have now only a majority of 696, being 787 less than before; and where at that time they elected their Senator by a majority of 176, the federal candidate for the Senate has now a majority of 77, being an increase on the side of federalism and a falling off from democracy of 253 votes. In New-England the other party confess themselves that the federalists are stronger than ever.—And we hope before long that Maryland will follow the good example, will purge her councils, and retrieve her honour. In short we fondly expect yet to see the day, when the faction who now bear sway will be generally as much detested, scorned and execrated in this country as any set of demagogues ever were by a deceived, an injured and insulted people.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. 11.)
The political character of Mr. Clopton, the representative of this district, has been so completely exposed, that it seems to be unkind to bring him again upon the carpet, and particularly in a comparison in which his deficiency is so clearly manifested. This is to be imputed to his own obstinacy and to the blindness of his friends. If such publications are unjust, if he is a man fit for his present station, let him defend himself; if he is not, let him withdraw. Why should a man be pitted, supported, or spared, who pushes himself into situations, the duties of which he cannot or will not discharge? I ask this question, because all the world sees he does not discharge them. Let every reader who will reflect only for a minute compare the information which Mr. Clopton gave in his last circular letter, particularly concerning the sale of the objects of finance, with the perspicuous account which is contained in Mr. Stratton's letter. Let him divest himself of all the idle stories which he has heard about democracy, republicanism, federalism, Toryism, and the whole vocabulary of political jargon; let him conceive for a moment that he is a jurymen, impaneled and sworn to try a cause between two individuals; and being thus qualified, let him decide. Can that man be called a friend to his country who climbs upon the ladder of power and popularity—who seeks places and obtains them, by taking advantage of his own deceptive

conduct, or a public and prevailing delusion, when he knows that he is not qualified to hold the place or discharge the duties? Such is Mr. Clopton. No body can deny it. So long as he shall continue to act in this manner, so long he ought to be worried and exposed. It is this opinion, and a belief that I owe it as a duty to my fellow citizens, which has induced me to make Mr. Clopton so conspicuous a figure. As to the representatives of other districts, I am silent. If there is no complaint against them or any of them from their own constituents, it proves not only that they are satisfied, but that they cannot or will not read.—To write for their benefit would be an idle waste of time.

Let us now return to Mr. Stratton's letter, and examine what he says.

"With regard to our finances I can inform you, that the productiveness of the public revenue for the last year, has given to this country a further proof of the wisdom and foresight of former administrations, who planned and organized the system, and it cannot be unworthy of remark, that the present administration has, in fact, received in cash not less than thirty millions of dollars, in the short period of two years, from funds and revenues provided by their predecessors.

Dollars.	Cts.
The receipts at the	
Customs last year	12,298,938 6
From internal taxes,	806,765 65
From the direct tax,	226,804 19
From the Post-Office,	50,500
From the sale of public lands,	179,575 52
From the sale of public ships,	212,342 83
From sale of government shares in the bank of the United States,	1,287,660

Making in the whole 15,062,586 25
The Treasury has likewise received from a variety of other sources, exclusive of re-payments from Public Agents, the sum of 74,147 dollars and 63 cents. The internal taxes however, having been repealed during the last session of Congress, and the direct tax having been principally collected, Government must hereafter rely on the impost and tonnage, sales of Western Lands, and the Post-Office, for its whole revenue; unless, indeed, the administration should continue to dispose of the remaining public property which has been provided with so much care for national security and defence.

The three branches of revenue on which Government is to depend you will observe, produced in the last year an aggregate of 12,329,013 dollars, and 58 cents; but it is certain, that the receipts from the Customs must diminish in the course of the current year, at least two millions of dollars; nor is this matter of conjecture, but is ascertained by report from the Treasury department in which is stated the amount of duties secured by bonds in the last year, and which after deducting debentures for drawbacks, must constitute the amount of receipts for the present year. The Post Office revenue may probably remain the same; and it is possible that the receipts from the sale of lands may be little increased, but I do not calculate on any large additions from that source. The formation of a new state in the North Western Territory where the most extensive sales were expected, and the little controul which will now be left to the National Government over the sales hereafter to be made, or the collections from those which have already taken place will probably prevent the Government from realizing its expectations from this quarter: On the whole it will appear that we cannot this year rely with confidence upon more than 10,629,013 dollars, and 58 cents, from the permanent revenues, and it is highly probable that the receipts from the customs will hereafter fall below this calculation. Under these circumstances I am again compelled to express my doubts of the policy of repealing the internal and trusting entirely to the precarious and fluctuating revenue from impost to supply the pecuniary wants of the government.—Experience may hereafter teach those who were the strongest advocates for the repeal that true policy required that those branches of the internal which were not oppressive ought to have been retained, and so long as they were not wanted for the current expenses of the government, the proceeds of them ought to have been applied to the extinguishment of our debts.—How far the sale of the Public Ships ought to be considered as prudent or necessary might be a subject of serious enquiry; but I shall pass over without remark the consideration of it. But there has been a sacrifice of public property within the last year which I should be inexcusable to omit; you I am sure anticipate my mentioning and render it scarcely necessary to mention the sale of the Bank Stock. It is a point of great doubt whether it is sale

of this was warranted by any law of the United States. The act of Congress under which the authority is supposed to have been derived was passed in May, 1796, at a time when the government was pressed for the payment of a large debt due the bank, which had been accumulated in consequence of the Indian Wars, the Insurrections in Pennsylvania, and the redemption of our Captives at Algiers. The act was only intended to authorize the sale of Bank Shares in case money could not be procured at 6 per cent. to satisfy those pressing demands; at the time, however, when this sale took place, a large proportion of the bank debt had been discharged, and it is understood that the bank was perfectly willing to wait for the balance until it should meet the convenience of government to pay it; besides which there was at the same time lying inactive in the Treasury, a sum more than sufficient to pay the bank debt, and which ought to have been applied to that object. Notwithstanding these circumstances, however, the Secretary of the Treasury with the concurrence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, has sold the Bank Shares under pretence of paying the bank debt, and this has been done at a time when more money was lying dead in the same bank than could possibly be wanted for the object. It is my duty further to mark, that other circumstances have attended this transaction which excites the most unpleasant sensations. The sale was not only unnecessary, but made secretly by the Secretary of the Treasury to a foreigner, and at a price much below that which our citizens would have paid for the stock. By this transaction the United States have not only lost all connexion with the bank as stock holders, but have lost in the sale not less than 119,880 dollars. To explain this I calculate thus: taking it as a truth the very lowest price of Bank Shares was 600 dollars for each share.

	Dollars.
Number of shares sold by the secretary of the treasury was 2220 at 600 dollars,	1,332,000
Two dividends received by the purchaser which the secretary would have retained, had the sale been made as they ought to have been made, in our market, at 34 dollars,	75,480
The actual sales were 2220 shares at 580 dollars, without retaining the dividends,	1,287,600
Loss sustained by the government,	119,880

This loss was further increased by the credit which was given to the purchaser and mode of payment; but it is not necessary to calculate so minutely, my object being only to exhibit the reprehensible conduct of your public agents to whom are intrusted your pecuniary concerns, and who have so often sounded in your ears their boasted economy. An apology, however, has been attempted for disposing of this property at a price so much below its value, by saying that the amount was contracted to be paid by the purchaser in Holland on account of our debt in that country, and what might be lost by the sale, was made up by the favorable terms on which the remittance was procured; but the rate of exchange and the value of bank stock abroad, will prove that this apology has no foundation in truth. I am satisfied from good information, that the remittance to Holland might have been made on terms equally favorable by the purchase of bills in our own markets; or if the sale of the Bank Stock was absolutely decided on, it well known it might have been sent to Europe and sold at a price so much beyond the price in our own markets, as would have defrayed the expense of the transaction.

The large receipts into the Treasury last year, to which I have already alluded, furnished a fund from which a large amount of the public debt might have been discharged, but it appears from a report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to whom the redemption of the debt has been committed, that they have actually applied from the money arising from revenue, the following sums only:

	Dollars. Cts.
To the payment of capital of the debt, viz. for reimbursement of the 6 per cent. and defeased stock,	1,117,869 37
For installment of Dutch debt,	1,344,000
And for account of a debt due the bank,	2,400
	2,464,269 37

* This additional loss, added to the 119,880 dollars, according to the calcu-

In addition to which the proceeds of the sale of Bank Shares amounting to 1,287,600 dollars, have been applied to the payment of a debt due the bank. The board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund consists of the Vice-President of the United States, the Chief Justice, the Secretaries of State and of the Treasury, and the Attorney General; the business of the board however, is transacted by the Secretary of the Treasury, the agency of the other members appearing to be little more than nominal, and during the last year it does not appear that the Chief Justice was consulted on making the annual report; the responsibility therefore for the faithful and correct execution of the important duties of the board attaches principally to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the remarks which I am about to make on the report will be considered as applied to that officer.

Mr. John Clopton will be pleased to give some reason, or excuse, if he has no reason, for his silence upon this important subject; a subject which obtained the particular attention of every member of congress; concerning which all who were capable of writing, Mr. Clopton excepted, said something; and concerning which the newspapers have also taken so much notice.

FEDERALIST.

Calculations of Mr. Bayard, amounted to 152,070 dollars, rating the stock at 600 dollars per share. It is believed by the writer of this, that 20 or 25 dollars more could have been obtained—so that the actual loss of the United States by the manner of selling was at least 2,000,000 dollars. It is difficult to persuade any of the democratic readers to believe this—but the time will come when they will not only believe, but will condemn and detest.

MR. MONROE.

A London paper of the 16th April, contains the following paragraph: If reliance can be placed upon private intelligence from Paris, the differences between the United States and Spain, on the subject of New-Orleans, are on the point of being adjusted. It is stated, that Bonaparte has lately explained to Mr. Livingston, the American Minister at Paris, that the interruption of the navigation of the Mississippi had been the result of mistake; and that measures should be adopted by the Cabinet of Madrid to remove all subject of complaint upon that head. Should this intelligence prove correct, it will not be necessary for Mr. Monroe, the American Envoy Extraordinary, who has just arrived at Havre to remain long in France. He will be enabled to succeed Mr. King here much sooner than could be expected.

Captain Shillaber, arrived at Salem on the 19th instant, from Mogadore, has published the following abstract of a deposition taken at the office of the American Consul in Mogadore:—

"John Brodie, (the deponent) a Green Briar county in Virginia, a seaman on board schr. Betsey, from Norfolk, Samuel Shore master, sailed in said schooner from Norfolk, the 18th of April, 1802, on a voyage to Maderia, laden with Indian corn and pipe staves, and had favorable weather for the first three weeks, and then the master suspecting they were to the eastward of Maderia, put about, and beat to the westward for about a fortnight, when finding they were not to the eastward of Maderia they put about again, and for the first two or three days had favourable winds from N. and N. W. and then it came round to E. and N. E. On the 17th of June, as the water was nearly out, the master called all hands aft to advise with them, as they could not fetch Maderia, whether it might not be best to bear away for Tenerife. This was agreed to, and on the 20th they found themselves in the latitude of Tenerife, but no appearance of land; and the last of the water was served out, and they had no fresh provisions on board; the wind from N. to E. N. E. and they kept standing in for the land. The day following they killed the dog, and served it out. On the morning of the 28th they got soundings, and saw land about mid-day. The master sent Thomas Beck and David Evans ashore in the boat to seek for water, and the schooner stood in till about 2 P. M. and then came to anchor, and remained there till the evening of the 29th, when, as there was no appearance of the land, they cut the cable, and ran the vessel ashore on a sandy beach. The surf here was violent, and Charles Rogers, the mate, in attempting to swim ashore, was drowned in it. Shortly after the master and two remaining seamen, who assisted him, went overboard, and reached the shore in safety. They laid on the beach that night, and in the morning the master was so weak as not to be able to walk, but the deponent and Thomas Lewis went different ways to look

for water; the former returned about noon, without finding any; Lewis never appeared again. The deponent then laid down by the side of the master, who was unable to rise; and shortly after a body of Moors came upon them, and stripped them of all their clothes. The deponent made known to them, by signs, that they wanted water; and some of them conducted him to a well about two miles off, which he had before passed, without observing it. He drank, and they gave him a skin of water to carry to the master, who drank a little.

By this time the Moors had been on board the vessel, and had brought on shore what of the rigging they could cut away, or find loose. The deponent went to them to see if he could find any thing to eat; but found what bread there was quite spoiled by the salt water, and that a cask of beef and another of pork had been washed over, and all the meat lost. He ate a little of the bread, and then went to the master, but found him dead. He made a hole in the sand and buried him. He then returned to the Moors, and found them roasting Indian corn, and eating it, and he ate some also. The Moors made tents of the sails, and staid there about eight days; during which time they got every thing from on board which they could, and then burnt the vessel. After this, they travelled to the northward, taking the deponent with them to a place where they remained about a month. Here he found the oars of the boat, which he understood had come on shore there, and the men been carried away to the northward. A Moor then came with some camels, and took the deponent away with him, travelling northward three days; after stopping there five days, another Moor took him, and travelled northward four days more. He was then delivered to another, who kept him four months, and then brought him to within Santa Cruz where he staid about three weeks; and after keeping him travelling about, and stopping occasionally, was sent to Mogadore, where he arrived the 2d of March last.

About the 8th of April, the American Agent at Mogadore received intelligence from Salice, that Beck and Evans, who went ashore in the boat, were on their way from Morocco to the Consul General of the U. S. at Tangiers, to be sent from there to Gibraltar.

The following passage in the late Speech of Citizen Bosc, and Orator of the Tribunal, concerning Specie and its value, is well worthy of remark.

"The rising or the depression of Gold Specie, according to the fluctuation of Change, only takes place in one Solitary Spot of Europe—and where is that? Among a People who are nearly without Territory, a calculating People, rich by the Trade they carry on, and through the means of which they bring home the various kinds of Specie that are scattered over the whole Globe—among a People, in fine who, to obviate the mischief attending on fluctuation, have, by the very institutions of their Bank, an unerring criterion to look up to, and a sure guide to follow."

Captain Joy, of the brig Thetis from Bordeaux, left that port on the 28th April; at which time, as he informs us, no circumstance had occurred by which the momentous questions of Peace or War could be decided. We have seen letters of the 23d, from gentlemen of the first respectability in Bordeaux, which express an opinion (grounded principally on the frequent interchange of couriers, the length of the negotiation, and the little preparations for war making by the French) that the dispute between the two Governments will be amicably adjusted.

[N. Y. Mer. Adv.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, April 24.

IMPORTANT.

A long article under the head of Malta, in the Monitor of the 18th, arrived in town last night, contains an account of the correspondence between Buſy, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Grand Master, and his Excellency Sir Alexander Ball, the British Governor, which is the same in the substance as that already given to public.

The French Minister interfered, at the desire of M. de Buſy, and wrote to Commodore Ball, a long letter, which concludes by asserting that a refusal to evacuate the island, was a manifest violation of the Treaty of Peace; that if his Britannic Majesty did not disapprove of the conduct of Commodore Ball, the First Consul would feel himself bound to appeal to the tribunal of Europe, where he would find as many allies as there were friends to Peace. French 5 per cent 52. 85c.

MALTA.

(FROM THE MONITOR.)

Paris, April 7.

In virtue of an agreement made between the great Powers interested in the Order of Malta, and conferred to by his Britannic Majesty, on the 8th of June, 1802

the nomination of the Grand Master of Malta, was referred for this time, to the Holy See, or the Prior of the Order. The Holy Father, and the Friars acceded to this arrangement. His Holiness in consequence, nominated, on the 10th of February, 1803, as Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, M. Baillic de Thomacy who accepted his nomination.

The new Grand Master thought it necessary to dispatch to Malta, the commander Buſy, whom he appointed to that effect his Plenipotentiary and Lieutenant. The Knight arrived in the island the 13th of February. The following documents will shew what has hitherto been the result of his mission.

"S R,

"I had this morning, the honor to state to your Excellency the object of the mission which his most eminent Highness the Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem has charged me to fulfil at Malta.

"To this statement your excellency replied, that you had no order to cause the island of Malta to be evacuated by the English Garrison and gave me to understand, it would be better for the Grand Master not to repair thither.

"After having reflected upon this answer of your Excellency, I was of opinion not only that it was not so satisfactory as his most eminent Highness had reason to expect, but also that it required a farther explanation.

"As the answer of your excellency seemed to contain a refusal to surrender the island of Malta to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, conformable to the 10th Article of the Treaty of Amiens; and that such violation of the treaty of Peace may have the most important, I would even say, the most fatal consequences as to the repose of Europe. I cannot resist satisfied with the verbal answer which your excellency has been pleased to give me; and I should betray the confidence of the Grand Master, as well as the duty and the dignity belonging to the character with which he has invested me, did I not request you, Sir to state, in an explicit and authentic manner, the grounds of so unexpected a refusal.

"I have therefore, the honor to remind your Excellency, that conformably to the fourth paragraph of the 13th Article of the Treaty of Amiens, the forces of his Britannic Majesty were to evacuate the island its dependencies in three months after the ratifications being exchanged or sooner if possible.

"This period has long expired. The treaty adds, 'that the island shall be given up to the Order in its present state, provided the Grand Master or commissioners fully authorized according to the statutes of the Order, shall be in the said island, to take possession of it, and that the force to be furnished by his Sicilian Majesty shall have arrived therein.'

"This has long since arrived. There then remained only one condition to be performed, that of the presence of the Grand Master or his commissioners, to take possession of it. I have the honor to observe to your Excellency, that this condition has just been accomplished by the very act of my arrival in this island. His most eminent Highness, the Grand Master has condescended to confer upon me the character of his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, to come in his name to 'treat, conduct, finish, accomplish and concert, with the English and French Plenipotentiaries, and also with the existing English Government of the island, all the articles relative to the return of the Order to Malta, and particularly what may have for their object the debrication and entrance of the Order into the island with the surrender of the island, &c.' Such are the terms of the full powers of which I have the honor to send your Excellency the annexed copy.

"According to the tenor of these full powers, and the accomplishment of the different conditions stipulated by the treaty of Amiens for the surrender of the island of Malta to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, I formally demand of your Excellency the execution of the tenth article, sect. 4. of the said treaty, and I request you will, upon this point, give me a categorical answer.

"I entreat your Excellency will be pleased to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed)

BUSY.

ANSWER

Of the Minister of England, the commander, M. Buſy.

MALTA, March 2, 1803.

"SIR,

"I have just received the letter your Excellency did me the honour to write to me yesterday, expressing the little satisfaction you derived from my verbal communication relative to the object of your mission, and requesting that I should state in writing my reasons for refusing to deliver up the government of these islands on the arrival of his Eminency the Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

"In answer, I beg leave to observe, that as some of the powers invited, in terms of the tenth article of the treaty of Amiens, to guarantee the independence of Malta, have not yet acceded to that measure, I do not think myself authorised to put an end to the government of his Britannic Majesty in this place, until I receive special instructions from my court. "Your Excellency observes that I wish

to dissuade the Grand Master from coming to reside here. Your Excellency may recollect that I spoke to you, upon this subject, to the following effect: Upon your observing that the Grand Master expected to have immediate possession of the Palace of Government in the fort of Valletta, I informed you that, in the present circumstances, I could not accede to the request of his Excellency; for it is absolutely necessary that his Excellency General Vilette, and myself, should continue to occupy this Palace for the official affairs of our respective department.

"I beg, however to remind your Excellency, that I, at the same time, offered the Palace of the Bochetto for the residence of the Grand Master, a situation which I conceive in every respect convenient for his Eminency until the period when he might assume the direction of Government.

"But as the Palace of the Bochetto is not at present provided with furniture, I took the liberty of suggesting, that it would be more convenient to remain some time in Sicily; and the more so as his Excellency's residence there would keep him at the distance only of a day's sail from this island.

"For the rest, his Eminency may be assured, that the moment I shall think myself authorised to resign the Government, I shall give him due information.

"I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's most humble and most obedient servant, (Signed) ALEX. BALL."

FLUSHING, April 5.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY. Extract from the register of the deliberations of the Council of the Republic.

PARIS 10 of Germinal, 11th Year of the Republic.

Bonaparte, First Consul of the Republic, decrees:

Art. 1. The town of Flushing is placed in a state of siege, under the command of the General of Brigade Monnet, who for this purpose is invested with all the necessary powers, and who will correspond directly with the Minister at War.

Art. 2. The Minister at War is charged with the execution of the present decrees.

The First Consul, (Signed) BONAPARTE.

The Secretary of state, (Signed) HUGUES B. MARET.

The Minister at War, (Signed) ALEX. BERTHIER.

A True Copy, the Commandant-General of the town of Flushing and Isle of Walcheren, (Signed) MONNET.

We expect to day or to-morrow three hundred and eighty Cavalry, and two companies of Artillery, which, it is said, will be distributed in the towns of Flushing, Middleburg, and Veere.

BONDS due at the Custom-House, Richmond, in the month of June, are payable on the following days:

Per the Octavia,	June 1.
Hope,	6.
Warren,	11.
Janie,	11.
Columbus,	5.
Favourite,	12.
Christopher,	20.
Montgomery,	23.
Industry,	27.
Endymion,	28.
Lovely Lads,	28.
Fame Salt,	10.
Sch. Nancy,	23.

Rumsey's Iron Works.

SO well known for their situation, superior construction, and other advantages, are now the sole property of the subscriber, who has released them from incumbrances created by former proprietors, which have hitherto prevented their operation, and is desirous to put them immediately into motion. They consist of Furnace, Forge, Saw-Mill, Grist Mill, with their appendages—are abundantly supplied with Ore, Wood and Water, and are convenient to the navigation of James-River. They make Iron of the best quality, and from the experiment already made, there can be no doubt of their clearing, with a tolerable force of hands, a net profit of at least ten thousand dollars per year.

I will rent them for two or three years, or will join a gentleman who will furnish an equal number of hands with myself, say 15, and an equal share of money, utensils and other stock, to carry them on for that time, under an able and experienced manager, dividing equally the profits, without deduction for rent.

It is requested that applications, by letter, be directed, post paid, to Charles town, Jefferson county.

Ferdinando Fairfax.

June 3d, 1803. 12W4W*

COMMITTED to this Jail on the 26th April an old Negro Woman says her name is BECK or BETSEY, late the property of Mrs. Brown of Prince William that she made her escape with her husband who is a Blacksmith some time before last Christmas—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to Law.

JAS. TAYLOR, Jailer, Williamsburg 1st June 1803.

Richmond County Court,
May the 3d, 1803.

Wang, Comber, & Co. Compt's.
Against
Thomas Fisher, and Charles Davis,
merchants, trading under the firm
of Fisher and Davis; Robert S.
Hippkins, and Robert S. Hip-
kins, trading under the firm of Robert S. Hip-
kins, & Co. Def'ts.

THE defendants Fisher and Davis not
having entered their appearance and
given security according to the act of as-
sembly and the rules of this court, and it
appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that they are not inhabitants of this state:
It is ordered that the said defendants do
appear here on the first day of the next
term, and answer the bill of the complai-
nants; and that a copy of this order be
published in some newspaper printed in
the city of Richmond for two months
successively, and a copy also posted at the
front door of the courthouse; and it is
further ordered, that the said defendants,
Robert and William Hippkins, and Robert
S. Hippkins & Co. do not pay, convey a-
way, or secrete, the debts by them owing
to, or the effects in their hands of, the said
Fisher and Davis, until the further order
of the court in the premises.

A Copy—Teste,
Stp. B. McCARTY, C. R. C.

Richmond County Court,
May the 3d, 1803.

William P. Tebbis & Co. Compt's.
Against
Thomas Fisher and Charles Davis,
merchants, trading under the firm
of Fisher & Davis, Robert S. Hip-
kins & William A. Hippkins, mer-
chants, trading under the firm of
Robert Hippkins & Co. and Robert
and William Hippkins, Def'ts.

THE defendants Fisher and Davis not
having entered their appearance and
given security according to the act of as-
sembly and the rules of this court, and it
appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that they are not inhabitants of this state:
It is ordered, that the said defendants do
appear here on the first day of the next
term, and answer the bill of the complai-
nants; and that a copy of this order be pub-
lished in some newspaper printed in the city
of Richmond, for two months successively,
and a copy also posted at the front door
of the court-house: And it is further
ordered, that the defendants Robert Hip-
kins & Co. and Robert and William Hip-
kins, do not pay, convey away, or secrete
the debts by them owing to, or the effects
in their hands of, the said Fisher & Davis,
until the further order of the court in the
premises.

A Copy—Teste,
Stp. B. McCARTY, C. R. C.

Richmond County Court,
May the 5th, 1803.

William P. Tebbis & Co. Compt's.
Against
Thomas Fisher and Charles Davis,
merchants, trading under the firm
of Fisher and Davis, Daniel At-
well and John Smith, merchants
in trade under the firm of Atwell
and Smith, Def'ts.

THE defendants Fisher and Davis, not
having entered their appearance and
given security according to the act of as-
sembly and the rules of this court, and it
appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that they are not inhabitants of this state:
It is ordered, that the said defendants do
appear here on the first day of the next
term, and answer the bill of the complai-
nants; and that a copy of this order be pub-
lished in some newspaper printed in the city
of Richmond, for two months successively,
and a copy also posted at the front door
of the court-house: And it is further
ordered, that the defendants Daniel Atwell
and John Smith, do not pay, convey a-
way, or secrete the debts by them owing
to, or the effects in their hands of, the
said Fisher and Davis, until the further
order of the court in the premises.

A Copy—Teste,
Stp. B. McCARTY, C. R. C.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the dis-
trict of Richmond, March 18, 1803.
Between
Duncan Ross, surviving executor of John
Banister deceased, Plaintiff,
And
Patrick Corran and Martha his wife, which
said Martha is the executrix, &c. of
Theophilus Bland, junior, deceased
who was the executor of Theophilus
Bland, the elder, deceased, and Samuel
Perkins, Defendants.

THE defendants Patrick Corran and
Martha his wife, not having entered
their appearance and given security ac-
cording to the act of assembly and the
rules of this court, and it appearing to
the satisfaction of the court, that they are
not inhabitants of this country: on the
motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it
is ordered, that the said defendants do ap-
pear here on the first day of September
next, and answer the bill of the
plaintiff; and that a copy of this order
be forthwith inserted in some newspaper
in the city of Richmond for two months
successively, and posted at the front door
of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

A few copies of
HENING'S JUSTICE
For Sale at this Office.

The Executors of the late Gen.
George Washington,
Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

A TRACT in Loudoun coun-
ty on Difficult Run, containing 300
acres—The soil well adapted for farming
and a considerable proportion of it might
easily be improved into meadow. There
is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It
lies on the great road from the City of
Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown,
to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from
Alexandria, less from the City and George
Town, and not more than three from the
Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481
acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and
Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil
is that which is said to be most favorable
to Plaster of Paris, well watered by feve-
ral never failing streams issuing from the
mountain. Part of this land is cleared and
tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of
the above counties, containing 825 acres.
Chattin's Run passes through this tract
and gives several valuable mill seats. The
soil is similar to the above tract and equal-
ly favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of
Buffkin, containing 1600 acres—One also,
Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453
acres, and one on Wormy's Run, con-
taining 183 acres. These several tracts are
in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the
soil very similar in quality, and particu-
larly adapted to the culture of tobacco,
hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated
twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres
in Frederick county. This land is in the
vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and
equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire coun-
ty containing 240 acres. This tract, tho'
small, is extremely valuable. It lies on
Potomac River, about twelve miles above
the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and
is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river
running almost round it—two hundred
acres of it are rich low grounds, with a
great abundance of the largest Walnut
and other trees, which with the produce
of the soil, might (by means of the im-
proved navigation of the Potomac) be brought
to a shipping port with more ease and at a
smaller expence than that which is trans-
ported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres
in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying
on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and
on Nansemond River. This land is con-
sidered extremely valuable by those who
are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county,
Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is
very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery
county, Maryland, containing 519 acres.
This land lies about 30 miles above the
City of Washington, not far from Kettoc-
tan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania,
containing 234 acres. This land affords
an exceeding good stand on Bradlock's
road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg,
and a large quantity of natural meadow
fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by
the appellation of the Great Meadows,
where the first action with the French, in
the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mo-
hawk river, state of New-York, contain-
ing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—
Three tracts lying on Little Miami, con-
taining 3013 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough
Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—
ditto adjoining, 3000 acres. Indisputable
titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the
Capitol, square 634. The improvements
are, on each an elegant three story brick
house.

Four other unimproved lots on
the Eastern Branch, No. 3, 12, 13 and 14,
in square 667. These lots are advantage-
ously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.
A few valuable lots in Alexan-
dria, corner of Pitt and Princess streets, three
or four of which are let on ground rent at
2 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

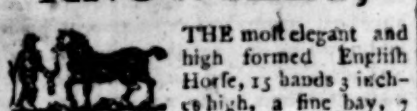
One lot, in town, of half an
acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed
with a good post and rail fence, and an-
other in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.
Two well situated lots, on one
of them is a small building large enough
to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known
by application to either of the subscri-
bers.

Samuel Washington,
Culpeper county.
George S. Washington,
Jefferson do.
William A. Washington,
Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Cyllis,
Mount Washington,
Fairfax do.
Bafford Washington,
Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis,
Wood Lawn, do.
August 30. cptf.

KNOWSLEY,



THE most elegant and
high formed English
Horse, 15 hands; inch-
es high, a fine bay, 7
years old last May, in great perfection,
and as to muscular strength and beauty
not inferior to any horse in the fleet,
which will be readily acknowledged by
those who will take a fair and impartial
examination of him, full of vigor, and en-
tirely clear of blemish—will stand at my
stable on Sandy Point the present season;
and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS,
which may be discharged by the payment
of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the
10th day of August next: TEN GUIL-
NEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by
the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom
at the stable door for each Mare. Mares
may be fed at the market price of grain,
in manner and quantity directed by the
proprietors: Servants will be boarded
without charge, and passage supplied
gratis, equal in extent and goodness (if
not superior) to any in the commonwealth,
and laid out in different apartments, so as
to suit mares in foal, those that have foals,
and all others. Here gentlemen will find
it greatly to their interest to avail them-
selves of such advantages, independent
of the high consideration of raising horses
from foal to a stock. This horse has cost
me on tending in this country upwards of
seven hundred pounds sterling, which can
be seen by reference to papers in my
hands; and even at this price it was with
difficulty he could be obtained, for my a-
gent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes
me he could have sold him for 70 Guineas
more than the original purchase, which
evidently proves the high estimation he
was in.

Pedigree given by Lord Derby in the fol-
lowing words, viz. "I do hereby certify
that the bay horse called KNOWS-
LEY, late the property of the Prince
of Wales, was bred by me. He was
got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-
la, and was six years old last May, and
no more."
(Signed) "DERBY." [Seal]

Knowsley was bred by general Parker,
foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See
General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter
Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—
See same book, page 182. Highflyer was
got by Herod—See page 201—And so on
he may be traced through a noble line
of ancestors for ages past, without a single
flaw in his genealogy, either on the male
or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran with
great credit at two years old and at three
proved successful; and so continued until
the latter end of the year 1800. In 1801 he was
purchased for me and sent to Virginia.—
In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas
each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers,
once round the ground, beating Mr.
Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's
Pith-Forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling,
Mr. Flecher's g. c. Camperdown,
Mr. G. Crompton's c. Balto, and Lord
A. Hamilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of
Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He
also won the Members' plate of 50 guineas
for three and four year olds, beating
Lord Derby's four year old colt by
Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who
was then Mr. Field's property. See Cal-
endar for 1798. He also won a sweep-
stake for three year olds, beating Mr.
Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord
Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Cal-
endar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May
22, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7
subscribers) then the property of Mr.
Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating
Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five
years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by
Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid
of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c.
Abraham Newland. On Thursday the
30th following, he also won the Stand
Plate, of 10 guineas, for four year olds,
beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spa-
dille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6
years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master
Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentworth's Bar-
naby, and Mr. J. Anson's g. h. Little Scot,
5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800. (Oxford) the Prince
of Wales owned him, and won the King's
Plate for a year olds, of 100 guineas—10
stone, 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord
Donegal's b. h. by Put 8 o's.—See Cal-
endar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate
of 100 guineas was run for and won by
Knowsley, beating Lord Donegal's b. h.
by Put 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Eve-
lyn's, b. h. Alparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4
on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's
Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was
won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegal's
ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knows-
ley. Thursday following he won a sub-
scription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr.
Durand's Bellissima, and Mr. Ladbrook's
Humbly.—See Cal. for 1800—78 and 79.
Litchfield, on Thursday September 9,
he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas,
three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying
8 stone 7 lbs, beating Mr. Heming's b. h.
Phoro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of
Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my
wish that gentlemen should be still further
satisfied by a personal view of him; it is
also my desire that those who are inclined
to speak and act candidly, would visit me
in the Spring, and take a ride over the pas-
tures, that they may be satisfied that no-
thing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.
February 1. 1803.
N. B. I will not be answerable for in-
voluntary escapes or accidents.

HUGH J. CRAWFORD,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per the ship Ritton, from London, and
now offers for sale, at his Medicine
Store, a general assortment of
Medicine, Paints, Per-
fumery, &c.

THE whole of which were selected
with particular attention by himself,
and will be found fresh and of a superior
quality. Having purchased them with
money, he is enabled to dispose of them
at reduced prices for Cash, or on a short
credit to punctual customers.
Richmond, Feb. 8, 1803. oawti.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery for the
District of Richmond, March 25, 1803.

Between
Robert Andrews and John Pierce, acting
Trustees of Samuel Beall, deceased,
Plaintiffs,

And
William Moseley, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his
appearance and given security ac-
cording to the act of assembly, and the
rules of this court, and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the court, that he is not
an inhabitant of this country; on the
motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it
is ordered, that the said defendant do ap-
pear here on the first day of September
next, and answer the bill of the
plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order
be forthwith inserted in some newspaper
in the city of Richmond for two months
successively, and posted at the front door
of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery for the
District of Richmond, March 25, 1803.

Between
Overton Cosby, executor of the last Will
and Testament of Robert Spratt, the
said Overton Cosby and James Ross,
surviving partners of Overton Cosby &
Company, and the same Overton Cos-
by and James Ross, merchants and
partners, trading under the firm of
James Ross & Co. Plaintiffs,

And
Thomas Blane, Robert Kennon, surviv-
ing partner of Horb'g and Kennon,
William Maitland, Peter Baird, Satch-
ell, Beckley, & Company, and Samu-
el Brandam, Thomas Maltby and
George Glenney, assignees of the said
Thomas Blane and John Hamilton, Defendants.

THE defendant Thomas Blane, not
having entered his appearance and
given security according to the act of as-
sembly and the rules of this court, and it
appearing to the satisfaction of the
court that he is not an inhabitant of this
Country; on the motion of the plaintiffs
by their counsel, it is ordered that the
said defendant do appear here on the first
day of the September term next, and
answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that
a copy of this order be forthwith inserted
in some newspaper in the city of Rich-
mond for two months successively, and
posted at the front door of the Capitol
in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the
Richmond District, Sept. 22, 1802.

Between
Keriah Redd, Cleavears Duke, Harden
Duke, James Duke, Samuel O. Pettis,
and Amadeak his wife, Plaintiffs,
And
Hardin Burnley, of the kingdom of Great
Britain, executor of John Burnley, de-
ceased, and Hardin Burnley, of Han-
over county, in this commonwealth,
administrator of Zachariah Burnley,
deceased, who was administrator with
the will annexed of the said John
Burnley, Defendants.

THE first named defendant, Hardin
Burnley, not having entered his ap-
pearance and given security according to
the act of assembly and the rules of the
court, and it appearing to the satisfac-
tion of the court that he is not an in-
habitant of this country; on the motion
of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is or-
dered that the said defendant do appear
here on the first day of the next term, and
answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that
a copy of this order be forthwith inserted
in some newspaper of the city of Rich-
mond for two months successively, and
posted at the front door of the Capitol
in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

By virtue of a deed of trust,

executed to the subscriber, by Thomas
Hooper, for the purpose of securing to
Mr. David Maitland the sum of money
therein mentioned, will be sold by pub-
lic auction, to the highest bidder, at the
Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond,
for ready money, on Tuesday the 21st
day of June next.

Two Tracts of Land,
SITUATE in the county of Henry, con-
taining about two thousand one hun-
dred acres, (be the same more or less)
which were purchased by the said Tho-
mas Hooper from David Meade Randolph,
etc.

ROBERT POLLOK.
April 19, 1803. 177p.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to in-
form the public that he is now in posses-
sion of that well known stand, so long and
generally considered the most eligible in
town, for the purpose for which he in-
tends it; its situation as a Coffee House,
stands unrivaled, from its convenience to
the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Ca-
pital, must always render it an object to
those gentlemen who have public business
to transact, while its elevated situation in
the most desirable part of the city, under
the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it a
agreeable to all who consult their own
comfort. These local advantages joined
to the strict attention which he intends
always to bestow, will, he flatters himself,
insure him that proportion of the public
patronage, which it shall be his constant
study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.
Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

Wm. M'Cay,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,
Main-Street, Richmond.

TAKES this method to inform the
public, that he has just received by
a late arrival from Europe, a large and
general assortment of GOLD & SILVER
WATCHES,

among which are Elegant Repeating
Watches, Ladies' Gold ditto. Also, an
elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains,
&c. He has likewise a few good Clocks
for sale—All of which he offers to dispose
of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they
can be purchased, in any part of the U-
nited States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his
friends for the liberal encouragement he
has met with since his residence in this
city.

CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired
on the shortest notice.
May 6, 1803. 9t.

Tucker's Blackstone.

GENTLEMEN, in any part of Virgi-
nia, who have subscription papers in
their hands, are earnestly requested to
send them immediately by post to the
publishers in Philadelphia. The work is
in great forwardness, and will, it is pre-
sumed, be ready to deliver early in the
fall; before which time, it will be the in-
terest of those who intend to subscribe to
leave their names with the publishers.
Since the Prospectus was first issued, Judge
Tucker has made a selection of the most
applicable of Mr. Christian's Notes, which
will be printed under their proper refer-
ences.

The printers of all the Virginia
papers will please to insert the above one
month, and send their accounts to Mr. S.
Pleasants, Richmond, addressed to A.
Small.
May 10, 1803. 1m.

Richmond Mills.

THE subscriber hereby in-
forms the public, that at length af-
ter much trouble and expence, he has
nearly completed one of his Mills on the
James River Canal, in which there are
two pair of Burr stones for manufacturing
Wheat, and two pair of Cologne stones
now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might
arise from delay and difference of measure
may be avoided, CORN will be received
only by weight, at fifty pounds to the
bushel, and a supply of MEAL and HO-
MINY will always be kept ready to give
in exchange at the rate of eighty-five
pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of
Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loss of weight by cleaning and
evaporation in grinding is deducted, the
toll on Meal will be only about one tenth,
and on Hominy one twentieth; it will
therefore be much the interest of those
who keep horses, to have all their Corn
ground.

As the subscriber is now providing a
Fan and Screen for the purpose of clean-
ing the corn effectually before it is ground,
and as the Meal will be made from the
best corn only, and none but such as is
merchantable will be received; he hopes
that general satisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFORD.

N.B. The deduction for Storage and
Shrinkage on Corn deposited to be ex-
changed for Meal and Hominy, will be
made as moderate as possible.
January 18, 1803.

FOR SALE.

Two valuable TRACTS of
LAND, in King William county, one on
Mattaponi river, containing about 800
acres, and distant from Aylett's ware-
house three miles; There is on this
plantation a small dwelling house, with
some few out houses; there is a tolerable
good peach and apple orchard now bear-
ing, beside about 30 young trees. There
is also on this plantation a valuable mill
seat, and the land is excellent for wheat
and corn. The other tract, about four
miles distant from Hanover town, and six
from Aylett's warehouse, containing 560
acres, and is one of the best fertile planta-
tions in the county. It is deemed nec-
essary to enter into a more particular de-
scription of the lands, as it is presumed
no person will purchase without first view-
ing.

Robert Temple.